



## ON THE ART OF PUFFING.

If we imagine no work of them than they of themselves, they may pass for excellent men!

It has frequently been remarked, that our neighbours the French are more happy in their inventive faculties than ourselves, but that we exceed them in judgment; and, possessed of a basis, raise such superstructures of improvement as sometimes to excel the merit of invention itself.

Amongst the numerous arts imported from the continent, I know not any one in which my ingenious countrymen have so well succeeded, as in the *Art of Puffing*; some branches of which have been happily elucidated in the dramatic piece of the *Critic*, where it is plainly proved that puffing is reduced to a system, and that, like the *Complete Letter-writer*, it contains certain forms "adapted to most occasions in life."

In this excellent art, I say, my worthy countrymen have made wonderful progress; of which our public prints offer the most incontestible proofs; for, we there find many names and many things puffed into public importance, whose virtues must otherwise have remained known only to a "select few," and the world in general have been deprived of their advantages.

This necessary art had long been confined to *Quack Doctors*, who very handsomely lived on extolling themselves; till at length the *Surgeon-Barber*, emulous of the like importance, and conscious of scientific abilities, asserted his right to public attention, and became the original author, publisher, and vender of the puff of *self-approbation*.

It was now discovered that Medical itinerants had no exclusive right to exercise the art of *Quackery*; and this discovery, like that of electricity, gave rise to innumerable experiments; and we have now Quacks of all denominations, from the Quack-Minister at St James's to the Quack-Cobler in St Giles's.

The art of *Puffing* then is the art of *Quackery* thus universally improved, and extended to all manner of professions; the terms of science are thus happily brought into common use, and we are now told that "Mr. \*\*\*\*, pastry-cook, having a correspondence with Monsieur \*\*\*\* of Paris, they have, by the joint exertions of their united professional abilities, brought apple-puff to an amazing degree of perfection, by a new and scientific construction of the paste, never before attempted in the known world."

But the most successful adepts in the Art of Puffing, are the Ladies; for I deem every article of unnecessary ornament the *Puff direct*; so that a lady in full dress is little less than a puff from top to toe; the cap, if she wears any, is puffed with gauze puffs, puffed ribbons, and puffed flowers; the hair puffed up with puffed cottons puffed with powder, from the powder puff of a puffed friseur; the cheeks delectably puffed with carmine, and the neck and arms puffed with artificial alabaster; the rest of the body is puffed with an extensive hoop-petticoat puffed with flosses and furbelows before, and a gown of puffs upon puffs behind; this, with the puffed rose on a small foot, is the *puff of temptation*, and there "the regular confusion ends."

A friend of mine, unacquainted with the extensive influence of puffing, an art more wonderful in its deceptions than *Brethlaw* himself, lately married a lady of the above description; but he protests, that, except when he is full dressed, he has only half of what he bargained for:—"I was never more astonished in my life (says he) than when I first saw her undressed—'and could not help applying to her *Falstaff's* description of 'Slender, that he resembled a cheese-paring after supper, or a forked radish with a curious head fantastically carved.'"

But the Ladies do not confine the art of puffing to externals only; they also use a variety of *mental puffs*; and, as *Hudibras* tells us,

"They daub their tempers o'er with washes,  
As artificial as their faces."

This, I apprehend, is effected by the *puff sentimental*, which has been long in vogue, but is now on the decline; for the puff sentimental is the vilest of all puffs when the trick is found out, by reason of its near affinity to *Hypocrisy*.

I cannot but observe that the puff sentimental is very dangerous; for I have little doubt but it is to an improper and too extensive a use of this puff, that we are to attribute that misfortune of the Ladies so universally complained of, that though they can catch birds they cannot make cages. Before marriage, though you are permitted to contemplate their *personal* beauties in an *undress*, their minds are always tutored to the occasion, and they fail not to play off their whole artillery of sentimental puffs; they are sentimentally modest, sentimentally humane, sentimentally delicate—But, after marriage, the lover too frequently discovers that his mistress has an *undress of the mind* as well as of the person, and he has, perhaps, the double mortification of finding his undressed wife like "a forked radish" in her person, and her mind, instead of the invariable star, resembling the illusive vapour!

From the ROYAL JAMAICA GAZETTE, of June 30, 1781.

[The following papers received by the last flag of truce from the Havannah, exhibit, in a striking light, the sufferings of a number of our unfortunate countrymen, prisoners amongst the Spaniards, and merit the attention of every friend to humanity, particularly those in whose power it is to afford them relief.]

To his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S Subjects, Prisoners in the city of HAVANNAH.

College of St Peter, city of Merida, Nov. 6. 1780.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

WE, the subscribers, late inhabitants of the Bay of Honduras, embrace, with peculiar pleasure, the present opportunity which offers for conveying these few lines to you, and flatter ourselves they will meet that attention which our situation requires.

The capture of St George's Key by the Spaniards the 13th of September 1779, and the circumstances attending that transaction, must long ere this have been made public, and to which we presume you, of course, can be no strangers.

We, who are the unfortunate sufferers from that melancholy event, beg leave to represent, that having been made prisoners by the Spaniards, we, with our families where we at present remain, are allowed only one royal per day for our subsistence, without any distinction in that respect betwixt us and the common mariners who are lodged in the same prison, deprived of those liberties and indulgences which, from our rank and situation in life, we considered ourselves justly entitled to, and all applications on that head rendered ineffectual.

The hardships to which some of us have been reduced by the loss of our wearing apparel, and that distress which all in general have experienced from the necessity of disposing of the greatest part of what was saved, in order to purchase those necessities which our scanty allowance would not afford, together with other circumstances equally distressing, are inserted at large in our representation to his Excellency the Governor of the Havannah, which goes by this conveyance, and which we sincerely hope will so far claim his attention, as to obtain for us a speedy removal from hence, where any further length of confinement (from the advanced price of provisions which prevails, and which seems likely to continue) must render our situation truly wretched and disagreeable. We have already suffered a long and painful imprisonment in this place, without the least tidings or any prospect of relief; and we are likely to remain here during the war, unless some steps are taken by our friends to obtain our deliverance. The measures we have already pursued for that purpose appear to us the most eligible; indeed, they are the only means we have in our power, for all others are withheld from us; and we owe to the friendship and humanity of the bearer the liberty we now exercise in making the present application.

Feeling for your present situation, in like manner as we presume, you must naturally do for us, permit us, in the most earnest manner, to supplicate the exercise of your good offices in our behalf, either through the channel of your friends, or by petition to his Excellency the Governor, to obtain for us a speedy removal from hence to the Havannah, in order that we may have the satisfaction of joining you, and partaking of the benefit common to all prisoners in time of war, of being exchanged in our turn; but should such application prove ineffectual, we must solicit your further services, in giving the earliest intelligence of our situation to our friends, to the end that they may use their best endeavours to procure for us a speedy enlargement from our present captivity. And we further more request, that this application may be made as public as possible, that our fellow-subjects in general may be apprised of our situation, and thereby enabled to use every means in their power for our relief.

We are at present one hundred in number, amongst whom are fourteen women, twenty-five children, and twelve aged and infirm persons, the residue forming a very inconsiderable number of effective people, and by no means a proper object for keeping us in captivity so much beyond expectation, and so contrary to the usage and customs of other nations, established in the principles of humanity, for the purpose of mitigating the hardships and miseries of war.

We can only further add, that if any humane person can be found, who will undertake the care and delivery of a letter, we shall deem an answer to this as a very singular favour; of which, and the discharge of those friendly offices here requested, we hope ever to retain the most grateful remembrance.—We pray God to preserve your health, and grant you that patience and fortitude necessary to support you under your present afflictions; and beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with respect,

Your affectionate friends,

And unfortunate fellow-subjects, &c.

College of St Peter, Merida, Dec. 23. 1780.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUBJECTS,

THE foregoing is a copy of what we have already wrote you by two former conveyances; to which we have to add, that about fifteen days ago, a flag of truce, with ten Spanish prisoners from the island of Rattan, arrived at Baccalar; but the Governor of this province, for reasons best known to himself, refuses to make any exchange, considering that island as a place of refuge, which the remaining Bay inhabitants had fled to, and not as a settlement under the protection of Government, (which we are sensible it is); and although we understand the ten prisoners are received by the Governor of Baccalar, yet none are permitted to go from hence in return; a circumstance which adds to our afflictions, and leaves us no hopes, but in the humanity and attention of our friends and fellow subjects, who we trust will not fail to use every means in their power for our release. And in order the more readily to induce them thereto, we must now request, that this letter, and the copy formerly sent to the Governor of the Havannah, which is hereby inclosed, may be forwarded by the very first safe conveyance to Kingston in Jamaica, in order to their being published in the Royal Gazette, that the public in general may be informed of our situation, and that our friends in that island may make the necessary application to their Excellencies the Governor and Admiral there, to obtain for us an enlargement from hence.—In full confidence of your friendship and good offices, we remain, very respectfully,

Your affectionate friends,

And unfortunate fellow subjects, &c.

INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND.

BELLA! HORRIDA BELLA!

Extract of a letter from Ballinrobe, Sept. 25.

"Fitzgerald is determined to die with his men, and let the world see he will defend his fortifications to the last."

"Caesar French, Esq; marched with 200 desperate fellows from the county of Galway, and was within two miles of his works at Rockfield last Saturday night. On Sunday morning

they appeared to Fitzgerald, who saluted them with a volley of six pounders. This sudden attack obliged them to retreat precipitately. In the evening they set out for Clare, in their way home, when the garrison sallied forth and attacked French's rear-guard with the baggage, consisting of provisions, ammunition, &c. which they took with eleven prisoners; the provisions they distributed, but destroyed the ammunition. A few of French's rear-guard escaping, soon came up with the main body at Clare, and informed them what happened; on which a detachment immediately returned, engaged the Governor's men, who fought for some time with great resolution. Fitzgerald's horse falling, he dismounted one of French's men, and rode off. In a few minutes after Mr French, with another reinforcement, came up, and took seven of Fitzgerald's men prisoners, with the baggage, carts and horses, and two field-pieces; the prisoners were conducted to Galway.

"It is thought there will be bloody work when the military arrives, as he says he will fight while the works stand. He has about 200 men, and has taken the fathers out of the upper windows, and put cannon, blunderbusses, &c. in their stead."

"The fate to be expected of the poor deluded people in the entrenchments, is dreadful. When he got an intimation of an order being issued from Government to attack him, he drew up his men, and desired such as chose to go away, to do so; and he would not be displeased, but much obliged to them for their past service; and such as are willing to stay must stand to the last; that if one of them flinched in the time of danger, his doom should be instant death."

"It would appear by the behaviour of the Rockfield insurgent, that he is fully determined to set the laws of his country at defiance. We could only wish, that such a pest to society may escape what often brings a brave man his QUIETUS—to make his exit in a becoming manner from a gallows. But alas! we have had too often experience in this country, that a rogue in ruffles seldom meets with his desert."

Extract of a letter from Tralet, Sept. 14.

"When all the kingdom is quiet from the disturbances of those people called *White Boys*, this country, which hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquillity, when many others were continually subject to their depredations, is now become the only part of the kingdom infected by them; and to such an alarming height have they arisen, that the-proctors have been intimidated from taking tithes on any terms."

"Last Monday night, about thirty or forty of those deluded people called *White Boys* went in white uniforms to the house of Mr Robert Thomas, of Ballinacalagh, near Dingle, revenue officer, and, after constraining him to get up and open the door, by force and menaces, took from him two firelocks, one of whom not having a lock, he, after being sworn by them whether he had the lock, was obliged to get it for them. They then left him; but one of the party immediately returned, and forcibly took said Thomas out, and swore him, whether he knew any of said party, and if so, to disclose involuntarily; upon which he was dismissed, and one of the party fired a shot in token of approbation."

"Tuesday night, a party of *White Boys* set fire to a stack of oats, the property of Mr John Hickson, of Cahiroshucka, which was entirely consumed. And, same night, they set fire to a stack of wheat at Maumanorig, near Dingle, the property of Timothy Lynch, which was also consumed."

"This day, the High Sheriff, at the requisition of the Grand Jury, convened the county to consider of the most prudent means to put a stop to the alarming rifings which have lately appeared in different parts of this county among the lower class of people, who are denominated *White Boys*, and have committed various depredations on the effects and persons of individuals."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 27.

"Some people go so far as to say, that the reports of an invasion, so very industriously circulated lately by a certain S—y, were nothing more than a—H—M; and, that the combined fleets were never actually in the Channel this season. Nothing is more certain, than that several neutral ships, arrived here from Bourdeaux, &c. who were obliged to steer that course, which unavoidably would have carried them into their very centre, never met with a single cruiser belonging to them; several ships from London and Bristol arrived here, and all concur in no appearance of any such fleet, and farther say, that no ship of any kind they met with ever saw one of them. The Leeward-Island fleet, arrived at Cork, were carried much to the westward, and saw no enemy in that quarter.—If this alarm answers no other purpose, it will do exceeding well to introduce into the speech upon the 9th of October, and furnish the Castle hacks with a most copious subject to decant upon, and enable the Administration to some large additional demands, to be applied, no doubt, for the defence of the nation."

"The public dinner at the castle are already commenced, so that any of the Members now in town, may once a-week stand a chance of getting a Castle-dinner gratis."

"We are assured, that his Excellency has given positive directions, that the new furniture and hangings, now preparing for the Castle, Chapel, and Parliament-house, should be entirely of Irish manufacture. The person who undertook the work had prepared, and absolutely ready for putting up, hangings entirely of English damask."

"Wednesday evening General Vaughan, who returned from the West-Indies, on board his Majesty's ship *Triumph*, arrived in town from Cork."

"We hear from Donaghadee, that a privateer full of men, and in great force, had appeared between that port and Portpatrick, and is supposed to be the *Brutus* seen on our coast by Admiral Rodney. It is said this privateer captured two vessels in the North Channel. As the Parliament in this kingdom meets in a few days, it is presumed it will be unnecessary to give further instances of the many and frequent depredations of hostile and piratical privateers in our Channel, to induce them to afford protection to the merchant and fair trader, otherwise our extended commerce will be rendered a nullity, and bankruptcy be as common as in 1779."



S I R,

ON the 4th instant the enemy evacuated Williamsburgh, where some store fell into our hands, and retired to this place, under the cannon of their shipping. The next morning we advanced to Bird's Tavern, and part of the army took post at Norrell's Mill, about nine miles from the British camp.

The 6th, I detached an advanced corps under General Wayne, with a view of reconnoitering the enemy's situation. Their light parties being drawn in, the picquets which lay close to their encampment were gallantly attacked by some riflemen, whose skill was employed to great effect.

Having ascertained that Lord Cornwallis had sent off his heavy baggage under a proper escort, and posted his army in an open field, fortified by the shipping, I returned to the detachment which I found more generally engaged. A piece of cannon had been attempted by the van-guard under Major Galvan, whose conduct deserves high applause. Upon this the whole British army came, and advanced to the thin wood occupied by Gen. Wayne. His corps, chiefly composed of Pennsylvanians and some light infantry, did not exceed eight hundred men, with three field pieces, but, notwithstanding their numbers, at sight of the British army, the troops ran to the rencontre; a short skirmish ensued, with a close, warm, and well-directed fire; but as the enemy's right and left of course greatly out-flanked ours, I sent Gen. Wayne orders to retire half a mile to where Col. Vose and Barber's light infantry battalions had arrived by a most rapid move, and where I directed them to form. In this position they remained till some hours in the night. The militia, under Gen. Lawson, had been advanced, and the Continentals were at Norrell's Mill, when the enemy retreated during the night to James Island, which they also evacuated, crossing over to the south side of the river. Their ground at this place, and the island, was successively occupied by Gen. Muzelenberg. A number of valuable horses were left on their retreat. From every account the enemy's loss has been very great, and much pains taken to conceal it. Their light infantry, the brigade of guards, and two British regiments formed the first line; the remainder of their army the second. The cavalry were drawn up, but did not charge.

By the inclosed return you will see what part of General Wayne's detachment suffered most. The services rendered by the officers make me happy to think, that although many were wounded we lost none. Most of the field officers had their horses killed; the same accident to every horse of two field-pieces, made it impossible to move them, unless men had been sacrificed.—But it is enough for the glory of General Wayne and the officers and men he commanded, with a reconnoitering party only, to have attacked the whole British army close to their encampment, and by this severe skirmish hastened their retreat over the river. Col. Boyer, of the rifle-men, is a prisoner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FAYETTE.

Major General Greene.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in a skirmish with the British army near the Green Springs in Virginia, July 6, 1781.

Major Galvan's advanced Guard, 4 rank and file killed, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Stewart's detachment of Pennsylvanians, 11 rank and file killed, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 3 rank and file wounded.

Colonel Butler's detachment of Pennsylvanians, 2 sergeants 4 rank and file killed, 13 rank and file wounded, 9 rank and file missing.

Colonel Humpton's detachment of Pennsylvanians, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 19 rank and file wounded.

Major Willis's detachment of Light Infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed, 7 rank and file wounded.

Captain Ogden's Company, of Macpherson's Legion, 2 rank and file wounded.

Captains Savage and Duffy's artillery, 1 Captain Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total, 4 Sergeants, 24 rank and file, killed, 5 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 4 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants, 82 rank and file, wounded, 12 Rank and file missing.

Names of the officers wounded.

Captains Vanleer (Division Inspector), Doyle, Finney, Montgomery, Stuke, McClellan.

Lieutenants Piercy, Feltman, White, Herbert, (taken prisoner), Captain-Lieutenant Croby, of artillery.

N. D. A few rifle-men were wounded, the number not ascertained.

WILLIAM BARBER,

Major, and D. A. G.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday, Sir Thomas Dundas was at the levee for the first time since his father, Sir Laurence Dundas's death; and introduced to his Majesty by the Lord in waiting, and most graciously received.

Yesterday, Sir Alexander Gilmore was at the levee, and met with a very gracious reception, after an absence of near five years.

Yesterday advices were received at the Admiralty from Commodore Stewart, giving an account of the state and condition of his ships, the crews of which, from the seasonable supplies of fresh provisions which they have received from Scotland, were in remarkable good health. The dispatches were brought by the Artois frigate, Captain Macbride, who is arrived at the Nore, in order to have some damages, which his ship sustained in a violent gale, made good. He is directed to return to his station the moment her defects are repaired.

This morning further advices were received at the Admiralty from the Hon. Commodore Keith Stewart, with an account that he was off the Texel, watching the motions of the Dutch fleet, and informing their Lordships of the safe arrival of the Africa of 64 guns, which was dispatched as a reinforcement to the squadron under his command. He adds, that from the present state of the wind, being in the north-east, it is impossible for the Dutch fleet to get out; but he has received the best information, that the moment a change takes place, it is their determined resolution to sail; so that an account of the action may be hourly expected.

The report of the loss of the Dutch man of war, the Prince William, of 74 guns, is confirmed by letters from Leyden: she was dashed to pieces on the Zuder-haax, in her passage from Helvoet, to join the squadron in the Texel, under the command of Rear Admiral Van Braam, who still rides at anchor; nor is it known whether he will sail this year or not. However, the men in the dock-yards are hard at work, in order to

repair the losses sustained by the republic at sea; the Zierikzee and the Soes, of 64 guns each, are very nearly finished at Flushing; and keels have been laid for a third ship of 60, and a frigate of 40 guns. Several privateers are fitted out in Zealand.

News has been recently received at the Admiralty, which has produced no small derangement in the plans and golden hopes of the first Lord of the Admiralty. A few days ago one of our frigates, which was upon a cruise, took a French vessel that had separated from her convoy, and was bound for America. In examining her papers, it was found amongst other things, that the combined fleets had received orders to join their squadrons at Rhode Island and Boston, giving as a reason, that they found the English were determined to make North America the scene of action, and therefore such a number were determined upon to be sent by them as might give them a decided superiority in that quarter.

The report of the arrival of the six East Indiamen, at Kinsale, which has unfortunately proved premature, took its rise from the following circumstance: a ship bound from Kinsale to Bristol being under sail, discovered six sail of ships under convoy, making for that harbour.—The master immediately dispatched a boat on shore to Kinsale, and the fleet not being then come within sight of the place, and the inhabitants too precipitately concluding from the number that it must be the East-Indiamen, sent word back positively that that was the case. The master brought this account to Bristol, and it was transmitted by Sir James La Roche to government, who have received no farther intelligence concerning this valuable fleet, but have had letters from Sir James explaining the origin of the mistake as described above.

The following thirty-one ships are expected in England before Christmas 1781, from the East Indies:

In the first fleet: From Bengal and Madras, the Fox, Walpole, True Briton, and Duke of Grafton.—From Bombay, the Prime:—From Benccoolen, the Princess Royal.

In the second fleet: From China, the Britannia, Besborough, Granby, Halfewell, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Sandwich, Atlas, Stormont, Laicelles, York, London, and Bridgewater.

In the third fleet: From Bengal and Madras, the Resolution, Duke of Kingston, Neptune, Belmont, Earl of Dartmouth, Grosvenor, and Rochford.

May probably arrive in 1781, from China,—the Pigot, Earl Mansfield, Glaxton, Lord Holland, Vanstittart, and Royal Admiral.

Colonel Thompson has been indefatigable in procuring for his new regiment the best choice of every superb apparatus that can possibly be included in the accoutrements of a soldier, so that this small corps has already cost government more than any other regiment of dragoons upon the English establishment. Amongst the other peculiarities in this royal regiment, the musical band is to consist entirely of blacks. Whether this is intended for a piece of artful flattery for reconciling the affections of the natives in India, who are once more, perhaps, to be introduced into the lines of the British military, or is a natural effort of innocent vanity, calculated to shew his countrymen the extent of the influence he enjoyed in England, is not very well known, but some of the sterner veterans are of opinion, that in all this parade there will, at all events, turn out more cry than wool. English Chron.

It is confidently reported that Lord G——e G——e will shortly retire with a ribbon, a perruque, and every mark of royal approbation. His Lordship, it is said, will be succeeded by Lord Walsingham, (late Mr De Grey, and first Secretary in the American office) a young nobleman whose general abilities have been displayed to great advantage in the senate; and from whose intimate knowledge of American affairs, very much may be expected.

The departure of Lord Dunmore for Virginia must convince the public, that government are in possession of very favourable accounts of the disposition of the people in that quarter, as it certainly would be the most impolitic measure in the world to appoint a Governor, unless the people were well inclined to receive him.

The Lightfoot, Captain Gibbons, is arrived at Dover from Charlestown; she sailed from thence the 1st of September, in company with the Mars, Captain Dalby; but we do not learn that she has brought any thing fresh. The British Hero, Capt. Hill, a ship worth upwards of 50,000 l. which failed from the Downs the 8th of June, was not then arrived.

We hear that orders are gone from the Admiralty to Cork, for the outward-bound West-India fleet, which has been so long detained there, to proceed to sea immediately, under convoy of the St Albans, of 64 guns, Captain Inglis, and two frigates.

Such was the disagreement and disunion between the French and Spanish Admirals, during their stay on our coasts, that they actually separated, and cruized at last just in sight of each other.

It is earnestly to be hoped, Admiral Darby is gone to the relief of Minorca; we have nothing to apprehend from the power of the enemy this season in the Channel.

The Madrid Gazette announces, in a very pompous manner, the landing of the Duke de Crillon and his army on the island of Minorca, and that the town of Mahon, together with the whole island, except Fort St Philip, had surrendered to the arms of the Spanish monarch. A person unacquainted with the consequence of this fort (says a correspondent) would be led to believe from the before-mentioned account, that Minorca was nearly subjugated; but the truth is, the whole success of their enterprise entirely depends on their reducing Fort St Philip, a fortress rendered of late years almost impregnable; and when we consider that there are now in the garrison upwards of 3000 men all in good health and spirits, well supplied with ammunition and provisions, and commanded by General Murray and Sir William Draper, two officers of approved courage and capacity, we may reasonably suppose the Dons have been rather premature both in their *Te Deum* and illuminations.

That the Spaniards should have surprized the store-houses at Minorca does not bear the shadow of probability. Their attack was long expected, and every preparation made to receive them. It is against the idea of common sense to suppose that Governor Murray should knowingly furnish the enemy with weapons to fight against himself.

Yesterday evening we received private intelligence from France, that several of the ships which failed under convoy on the 7th of July from Cadiz, separated in a heavy gale about 20 leagues to the southward of Cape Sparrel, and some of them are supposed to be lost.

The great New York and South Carolina fleets are all got

round to Portsmouth, and the convoy being ready, they have received orders to put to sea immediately. The Earl of Dunmore, General Mathew, who succeeds General Vaughan in the chief command in the West Indies, and Colonel Thompson, take their passage in this fleet. Lord Dunmore, by directions of the Lords of the Admiralty, goes on board the Africa man of war, and General Mathew and Mr Thompson (who is to proceed immediately to New York) on board the Rotterdam.

An American letter received in Paris gives an account, that on the last day of July the Congress ship Liberty, of 28 guns, commanded by Isaac Roy, was lost upon the rocks at the entrance of Buzard's Bay, near Rhode Island, and every person perished.

There are now left prisoners in America, of the persons who surrendered at the Saratoga capitulation, only a small number of non-commissioned officers, and about two or three hundred troops, whom the Americans have refused to exchange, without assigning any reasons for a breach of the treaty so solemnly entered into by them at that convention.

We are informed by a gentleman, who lately came from America, that the provincial army are at present mostly composed of foreigners; and that the distress for resources increased daily upon the Congress, as the paper money was almost totally cried down, both of which are facts that promise a speedy end to the contest, as it is not likely that mercenary troops will long act when left destitute of pay, clothing, and provisions.

Administration are in possession of certain papers, which, if produced, would be of serious consequences to two Patriotic Patriots, one of whom has been lately supposed dead. The truth is, his Lordship has been confined for more than twelve months, from wounds received in the cause of freedom; the other having had a hint given him, keeps himself aloof from danger.

On Monday last, at a meeting of the College of Physicians, Dr Piccain was chosen President, Sir Noah Thomas, Dr Cadogan, Sir Richard Jebb, and Dr Donald Monro, Censors; Dr Thomlinson, Treasurer; and Dr Reynolds, Registrar. Also Sir Noah Thomas, Dr Turton, Dr Wright, Dr Poyss, and Dr Burges, Commissioners for granting licences to persons for keeping houses for the reception of lunatics.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 4.

Bank Stock shut, 115½.	Ditto New Ann. 56½ a ½.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 73½.	Ditto 1751, —
a ½.	India Stock, 139½.
3½ per cent. 1758, 56½ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 56½.	India Bonds, 4 prem.
3 per cent. red. con. shut.	Exch. Bills, 1 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 12 a ½ disc.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58.
— Ann. 1777, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. 74.
Ditto 1778, 12½.	Omnium, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lot. Dec. 14 l. 8 s.
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	

WINDS AT DEAL,  
Oct. 3. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 4.

"A petition is come over, in order to its being presented to the King, from those inhabitants of Tobago, whose estates and property were destroyed either by the French, or to prevent their approach, upon their late invasion of that island, praying, that his Majesty would be pleased to take the peculiar hardship of their case into his most gracious consideration, and humbly recommending themselves as objects, whose losses on the occasion should be made good to them by the Parliament of Great Britain, to whose benevolence they beseech his Majesty to refer the prayer of their petition.

"After all the reports of the danger of Gibraltar, and the many assertions advanced of the impossibility of its holding out against the attacks of the Spaniards, they are at length said to have raised the siege of that important fortress, leaving it once more to resume its wonted peace and harmony. There are those who affirm, that Ministry are in possession of authentic advices of this fact, and that, in consequence of it, great mutmurings had taken place at Madrid; the Spanish Ministry, and the people of Spain in general, having been all along buoyed up with the most flattering hopes of re-possession of the before-mentioned place, the loss of which they have ever considered equally hurtful to their own pride, and a ground of triumph to Great Britain.

"It is an absolute fact, that the disappearance of the French and Spanish fleets from the English Channel, was neither owing to contrary winds, nor a want of provisions, but to a misunderstanding that took place between the two fleets, which actually separated in the greatest disgust, the one to Brest, and the other to Cadiz; and it is further said, that both the French and Spanish Ministry are exceedingly dissatisfied with the conduct of their respective commanders.

"It is strongly reported, that an interview has taken place between a certain late Deputy-Governor of a West-India island, and a naval officer of great distinction just returned home, and that a perfect reconciliation was the result.

"It is much talked of, that Admiral Darby is gone to the relief of Gibraltar; but the contrary is very probable, if we consider but for a moment, that the time he was victualled for would not allow him to make a voyage of any such kind.

"It is a matter of much regret, that after all the expectations raised from that quarter, and the actual assistance said to have been received, we have little or no hope of either ships or men from Russia, that power having come to a fixed and determined resolution not to take an active part in the war, at least immediately.

"It was this day currently reported, that the French fleet was hourly expected to put to sea from Brest, in quest of Admiral Darby; but the general opinion of their destination is supposed to be towards the Western Islands, in quest of their own trade from the West Indies.

"This morning, a messenger arrived at Lord Hillsborough's Office, from Germany, with the Flanders mail, which was sent off to his Majesty at Windsor.

"On Saturday, if wind and weather permit, the outward-bound fleet for the West Indies and America is to sail, with their convoy for their respective destinations from Portsmouth.

"By the Lightfoot, Captain Gibbons, arrived at Dover, we learn, that a cartel had arrived from the West Indies the day before the failed, being the 1st September, and gave an account that she saw Admiral Hood in her passage with eighteen sail of the line, steering, as she believed, for New York.

"Advice is said to be received from Cadiz, by the way of France, that the Algeirines have taken two Spanish ships of war, and carried them into Algiers: They were part of Don Louis Cordova's squadron separated from him in a storm, and were so much damaged that they were obliged to throw their



ons overboard to keep them above water; so that when they all in with the Algerine Corsairs they had not a gun to fire, and therefore fell an easy prey to the barbarians.

"This day, it was reported in the city, that some private devices had been received from the East Indies, brought over and, of some very prosperous events having taken place in favour of the Company's affairs; but the particulars had not transpired."

#### EAST-INDIA HOUSE INTELLIGENCE.

"This day there was a General Court of the Proprietors of East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to public notice for that purpose, in order to determine by ballot the election of two Directors of the said Company, viz. one in the room of John Stables, Esq; who being appointed a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, had disqualified himself for a Director, and another in the room of Samuel Peach, Esq; who was disqualified.

"The candidates for this election were, William Bentley, Esq; in the room of Samuel Peach, Esq; and Thomas Parry, Esq; in the room of John Stables, Esq; both of whom were recommended by the Court of Directors.

"The balloting began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended at six the same evening; when no opposition appearing, the numbers were cast up at about half an hour after six, and stood as follows:

For William Bentley, Esq; 285  
Thomas Parry, Esq; 284

Upon which both gentlemen were declared duly elected."

On the 26th ult. died at Chudleigh in Devonshire, Alexander Campbell, Esq; late of the Council of Bengal, and brother to Patrick Campbell, Esq; of Ardschattan.

The Silver Club was played for at St. Andrew's on Wednesday last, and won by Alexander Duncan, Esq; the present Captain of the Leith Club.

The liberality of the Nobility and Gentry of Edinburgh has always been conspicuous to every performer of merit. None are enjoyed more the countenance and encouragement of the inhabitants of this city than Mr Brelaw during his stay here. His performances have been constantly attended by the most elite and brilliant companies. On Saturday night, in particular, Mary's Chapel was so crowded by ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction, that many were obliged to go away for want of room.

On Monday last, the presence of war being proclaimed, St. George's Key being the principal place of our residence in said Bay, were, on the 15th day of September 1779, at day light in the morning, surrounded by a considerable armed force, under the command of Don Joseph Rosado, Governor of Baccalar, to whom we surrendered ourselves prisoners of war without making the least resistance, delivering up our negroes, our money and plate, agreeable to the stipulation made by him for that purpose; and, in consequence of this solemn promise to the magistrates, that the inhabitants, with their wearing apparel, should be sent to Baccalar without plunder or molestation. That so far from this promise being complied with, the officers who had the charge of conducting us and our families thither, on our arrival at the lookout of St Antonio the Rio Honda, refused to furnish the crafts necessary to carry us and our baggage from thence to Baccalar; by which means some of us were compelled to proceed thither, leaving behind our chests, containing wearing apparel, to be forwarded after us, so soon as crafts could be procured for that purpose. To so far from the officers complying with that part of their duty, in violation of Don Joseph Rosado's solemn promise, the proprietors, permitted the chests to be broke open, and effects to be taken from thence, and distributed amongst those who were most active in committing the robbery. That notwithstanding we made application to the commanding officer, Baccalar, complaining in the strongest terms of the cruelty, injustice of such proceedings, which had reduced many of us to the utmost distress, no redress could be obtained. Under these disagreeable circumstances, may it please your Excellency, after tarrying a few days at Baccalar, we were sent off for Mrida, in the most inclement season of the year, where we arrived after a journey of 30 days, the first part of it being through a mere wilderness of forty leagues, and in roads that were most impassable; many of the women and children were hurt by frequent falls from the mules, and the lives of the whole at times greatly endangered. On our arrival in this place, we were lodged in the college of St Peter, allowed only 1000 ryal per day for our subsistence, and notwithstanding all these necessities of life are risen considerably in price, no alteration has been made therein, and we are at this time struggling against poverty and distress; for such of us as were so fortunate as to have our wearing apparel, have naturally been induced, from a sense of humanity, to spare a part thereof to our suffering fellow-subjects, as well as dispose of such as could be spared to immediate use, in order to purchase those necessities of which our scanty allowance would not afford. That the wretchedness which our scanty allowance would not afford, is now nearly worn out without the least prospect of getting a fresh supply, it being impossible, from the allowance of one hundred ryal per day, that any part thereof can be saved to appropriate that purpose.

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that among the number of us prisoners in this city, which is ninety, there are fourteen women, twenty-four children, and twelve infirm men, so that the residue form but a very insignificant number of effective people, and which, we think, can not be deemed a sufficient object for keeping us in captivity, so far beyond all reasonable expectation, and so contrary to the custom of all other nations, who, for the sake and safety of their subjects, have established those modes of exchange, which so strongly contribute towards mitigating the hardships and miseries of war. We beg leave further to assure you, that many of us are men of rank and character; and deserving of that respect and indulgence which, for reasons unknown, hath hitherto been, and still continues to be, withheld from us: That no distinction has been made between the common mariners who are lodged in the same prison, and the noble and allowed one ryal per day equally with ourselves. We beg leave to state, when it is considered, that from the circumstances of the war, the Governor Rosado's quitting St George's Key in the precipitate manner he did, bringing away some of the inhabitants prisoners, and leaving the rest at liberty, husbands are separated from their wives, and children from their parents, and in such a manner, as to create distress and natural feelings, on so melancholy an occasion, for her ever to get off.

Every ship has now joined us that was in the action on the 1st of August; whereas the Dutch have lost four of their's, and the line on the Dogger where we engaged, one of the inside of the Texel, so much damaged they were

obliged to run on shore, and one frigate of forty guns, and a two-decker, on the out side of the Texel.

"We all wish much for a fair wind to the Dutch Squadron, as they have been wind-bound for a considerable time; and I suppose they are by this time very desirous of going to sea before the winter. If they do not soon, it will be rather late and dangerous for them to go round by the northward, as the season is so far advanced.

"Our situation, I assure you, is very pleasing, as neither homeward or outward-bound fleets can pass without our seeing or hearing of them. Indeed, on our first coming on the coast, we were rather unlucky, just time enough for some of our Squadron to see two Dutch line of battle ships, and a convoy of 12 sail from Rotterdam go into the Texel.

"The Artois has just returned from looking into the Texel, and reports, that the 74 I mention to you in this letter is now totally lost. Huzza!—We must have some fun soon. We have made them shift their birth since we came here, from laying without the Texel; they are now close in with the fort. Some of our frigates see them relieve the guard every day."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Oct. 6.  
"Monday came on the election of Officers for this Corporation, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Edward Mosely, Esq; Mayor. Christopher Fawcett, Esq; Recorder. John Wallis, Esq; Sheriff.

"Wednesday, at the quarter sessions here, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follow: Wheat, per bushel (Winchester measure) 4s. 11d.—Rye, 3s. 7d.—Barley, 2s. 2d.—Malt, 4s.—Oats, 1s. 10d.—White Peas, 3s. 10d.—Grey Peas, 3s.—Beans, 3s. 3d.

"On the 12th ult. the Mary, Gibson, of this place, bound from Sunderland to Hamburg, in company with the Providence, Wright, of Sunderland, was taken by two Dutch frigates and a schooner, and carried into the Texel. Captain Gibson writes, that the Dutch officers treated him with great politeness: The day they made the Texel, the Dutchman exchanged three broadsides with one of our frigates, in sight of three more; he made a running fight, and got off.

"Saturday night, the Jenny, Latimore, of North Shields, coal load, and the Ghibbie, Thompson, of this port, a light ship, run foul of each other off Huntley Foot; by which accident the Jenny sunk immediately. Six of the crew were taken on by the Ghibbie, and three by boats that came to their assistance; two women and a boy are missing, and it is feared they are drowned."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Sept. 29.  
This morning a Dutch armed ship took out of our Roads, lay at anchor, a large collier waiting for more coming bound to London, and sent her for the Texel, and then off to the northward, on which a cutter which lay in our slipper her cable, and went in quest of the collier, and about four hours came up with her, retook her, and this afternoon brought her in here. The Dutchman sailed under English colours, which deceived the collier's people."

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, Oct. 6.  
The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Wednesday the 3d current, by the Right Honourable Lord Deniston; but, there being no criminal business to come before the Court, it was adjourned till yesterday the 5th, when Court heard counsel in a civil cause, and adjourned till Monday morning next, when they set out for Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Perth, Oct. 2.  
This day the Incorporation of Weavers, with the other trades employed in the linen manufacture in this place, came in the Guild-hall, and went in procession, with a band of music, dressed in their badges of office, and having their signs of honour displayed, to Sheriff Mercer's house, where George Dempster, Esq; member of Parliament for the burgh, lodged, and returned him their sincere thanks for his steady and animated conduct during the last session of Parliament; particularly for his attention to the linen bill, upon which the fate of this country so much depends. They afterwards marched to the King's Arms tavern, where the Hon. Colonel Murray, member for the county, lodged, and testified the same approbation of his parliamentary conduct. Both members politely returned the incorporation and societies their thanks for such a public testimony of their conduct, and signified their readiness to assist in every measure that might have a tendency to encourage the manufactures of this country. The whole people present signified their approbation by three cheers to each member, and their happiness in having such worthy characters to represent them in the great council of the nation."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 2.  
Yesterday John Darragh, Esq; accompanied by the Reverend High Sheriffs, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council, proceeded from the Tholof to the Castle, and being introduced to his Excellency, was sworn into office with the accustomed forms, having previously received a very eloquent and judicious charge from the Hon. Mr Baron Hamilton, wherein, among other important matters, an attention to the commerce of the country was with great humanity particularly recommended. His Excellency's command to inform you, that, by the whole of the proceedings received this day, it is confirmed, that the whole of the High Sheriff's Squadron is returned to Brest harbour, and allowed one ryal per day equally with ourselves. We beg leave to state, when it is considered, that from the circumstances of the war, the Governor Rosado's quitting St George's Key in the precipitate manner he did, bringing away some of the inhabitants prisoners, and leaving the rest at liberty, husbands are separated from their wives, and children from their parents, and in such a manner, as to create distress and natural feelings, on so melancholy an occasion, for her ever to get off.

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8 d. per barrel, which is not so much to be wondered at, when only two ships have arrived here with that necessary article of life these six weeks, and those were both ransomers. If the little remnant of our trade is not speedily protected, we shall soon be in a most calamitous situation."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 28th Sept. 1781.

"Fitzgerald and his party have quitted the fortifications, taking with them every article they could; some say they also took the cannon, and destroyed the fortifications; others that they are mounted in their proper place, but rendered useless."

Extract of a letter from Galway, Sept. 27.

"Yesterday was committed to the county goal, by Thomas Brown and Cesar French, Esqrs; two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county, on the information of Michael Quin, of Kellscoke, that on the afternoon of Sunday the 23d of Sept. inst, returning from a farm of his matter's, in the county of Mayo, with ten carts and horses, and other articles to the value of 50 l. he was attacked on the high road, near Clare in the county of Mayo, and forcibly and feloniously robbed of the above carts and horses, by George Robert Fitzgerald, of Rockfield in the county of Mayo, Esq; and his gang and associates, of which said party, John Hamilton, David Shawly, John Pring, Henry Conway, Joseph Clerk, and Matthew Redington, now prisoners in the above goal, were principally concerned in the forefild robbery; and the said Michael Quin, the informant, making affidavit before us, that he dare not attempt conveying him to Castlebar goal, as he verily believed, that any party that would go there would be waylaid and murdered, and the prisoners rescued from them by said George Robert Fitzgerald, or some others of his party; having forcibly carried away Hugh Concannon, John Kelly, Patrick Laugh, Thady Mannion, and Patrick Mannion, on the afore said day, and them or either of them have not since been heard of, save only the said informant heard, and therefore verily believes that said Hugh Concannon has been murdered by said George Robert Fitzgerald, or some one of his gang.—They were escorted from Tuam to Claregalway, by a party of the Tuam Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant D'Arcy, and from thence to the above goal, by a strong detachment of the Galway Independents, commanded by Capt. Patrick Blake."

#### FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To Miss M. who, as it appears, writ some Lines, which were inserted in the MERCURY some Days ago.

I NEVER saw you, nor your lines;

But what you are my sense divine:

You're rough and flowly, middling ugly,

Yet fair would look both smooth and snugly:

You're elderly, but yet not old;

Can rail a little, yet no scold:

You're poor, tho' not reduc'd to beg;

And lame, yet wear no wooden leg:

No, not to say a very fool,

Yet dull enough to go to school.

I have a fellow in my eye

Will to an inch your wants supply:

He's middling stupid, monstrous stout,

And those will fit you both, no doubt;

A little deafish, somewhat blind,

To suit your body and your mind;

Though you should swear, or halt a little,

He'll neither hear nor see a tittle:

His person plump, so is his purse;

You'll ne'er match better, nor yet worse;

You can't much love, nor yet abhor him;

He can't well speak; so I speak for him.

TIMOTHY LUKEWARM.

#### A N O T H E R.

THOU lovely nymph, I doubt not of thy charms;

Read my description, come into my arms:

I am not tall or low, or fat or lean;

Kind Providence has plac'd me just between;

Not young or old, nor black my skin, or fair,

But still the middle of these aspects bear.

No wife or foolish things in me are seen,

But all my actions still are found between:

Sailor nor soldier I, no blood I spill;

I wear a sword, but such as cannot kill:

Nor drink or sober, yet a jug and wife

Are all I ask or covet in this life.

In short, there's no extremes to me belong,

But MIDDLE—MIDDLE—is my constant song.

Hence charming fair, if middle be your plan,

Come forth, receive me, here you'll find your man;

Then henceforth happy, happy should I be;

I'd scorn the honours of a crown for thee.

PEREGRINATOR.

P. DIACON DUFF's favour favours too much of personality.

#### LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 8. Young, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.

Betty, Lyell, from Dundee, with ditto.

Mary and Betty, Smith, from Christiansound, with tar.

Friendship, Coupar, from Dundee, in ballast.

SAILED.

Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with goods.

Lark, Ayrton, for Stockton, in ballast.

Endavour, Lindlay, for Faversham, ditto.

WHEREAS, on the night between Thursday the 20th and Friday the 21st of September last, the Thill of three Bullocks, the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, going in the Cow Bridge Park of Dalkeith, close by his Grace's garden, were cut off, and one of them completely hamstringed, and another of them nearly so, by some malicious person or persons, of whom no satisfactory detection has hitherto been accomplished:—In order to bring about a complete discovery of the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, a Reward of THIRTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any accomplice or accessory in the commission of the said crime, besides an assurance that no prosecution shall be brought against him at his Grace's instance on the above account; or to any other person who will inform of the offenders, or furnish such information as shall lead to a discovery of them. The information to be lodged with Mr Alves at Dalkeith, by whom the informer's name will be concealed, if required, and the above reward paid upon conviction.

#### ENGLISH APPLES.

ARRIVED from KENT, a Cargo of EXCELLENT APPLES, in fine order, consisting of  
GOLDEN PIPPINS,  
NONPAREILS,  
RUSSETS;  
And a great variety of other kinds for baking, and for table use. Selling next door to the Weigh House, LEITH.



**A HORSE STRAYED OR STOLEN,**  
From the Parks of Prestlongrange, eight miles east from Edinburgh, on the night between Friday the 5th and Saturday the 6th instant, a BAY GALLOWAY, about 17 hands high, having a black mane and tail short set; has a little running below his right ear, but the skin is not broke.—Any person that can give notice of, or secure the same, shall be properly rewarded for their trouble, by applying to Robert Tait writer at Prestlongrange.

#### Notice to Creditors.

**A**T a Meeting of sundry of the Creditors of GEORGE FRIS merchant in Naim, held at Elgin on the 3d of October instant, the said George Fris laid before them a state of his affairs, and proposed either to vest his whole estate in the hands of trustees for behoof of his creditors, or to follow forth a sequestration already applied for by him, or to find undoubted security for payment of a composition at the rate of Five Shillings per pound of the principal sums, payable at six, twelve, and eighteen months. The creditors were unanimously of opinion, that the composition should be accepted of; and appointed advertisements to be made, signifying their resolution to accept thereof, and requiring the whole of said George Fris's creditors who chose to comply with this proposal, to lodge their claims and grounds of debt in the hands of Thomas Sellar writer in Elgin, on or before the 12th of November next, that measures may be adopted accordingly.

#### SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE. UPSET PRICE LOWERED.

**T**O be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

These Parts of the Barony of GLENCARSE (formerly advertised), in the parish of Kinfauns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. sterling of free rent, converting the virtual at the usual rates. The whole of these lands are inclosed, with ditch and hedge, and trees planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order; besides 61½ acres planting, well advanced, and in a very thriving state, not rented. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and, when separated from the parts to be retained, will be valued in the cess-books of the county at 1400 l. Scots.

There are several remarkable fine situations for a House commanding a beautiful prospect of the Carle of Gowrie, rivers of Tay and Earn.—For the encouragement of purchasers, the above to be set up at 20,000 l. Sterling, being under twenty-one years purchase of the free land rent.

If purchasers incline, the above may be divided into two lots: The eastmost lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free rent, and the westmost to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free rent, to be set up at 21 years purchase.

Any inclination to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Mr Martin Lindsay writer in Edinburgh; with whom are lodged the progress of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the lands; and the lands to be shown by applying to Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarse.

LIKEWISE, to be SOLD, by private bargain,

The Lands of OVERDURDIE, lying in the parish of Kilspindie and county of Perth, amounting to 110 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, also holding of the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to the above Mr Martin Lindsay, or to the proprietor at Balthayack.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, October 3. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

**O**N FRIDAY the 12th of October instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office in EDINBURGH, (pursuant to an act passed in the last session of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

- 12 Boxes, containing 1082 lib. of BLACK TEA; appraised at 6 s. 6 d. per lib.
- 1 Box, containing 29 lib. of ditto;—at 5 s. 9 d. per lib.
- 20 Casks, containing 841 lib. of ditto;—at 4 s. per lib.
- 1 Box and 4 bags, containing 287 lib. of ditto;—at 3 s. 6 d. per lib.
- 1 Bag, containing 18 lib. of ditto;—at 3 s. per lib.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, and the Excise Warehouse in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

By Order of the Right Honourable

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland.

**I**N the Process of Condemnation of the Brigantine GUSTAVUS, captured by the Lively Privateer of London, and carried into the harbour of Leith, it appears from the Register of the said Brigantine, that she is a square-rigged vessel, of the burden of 80 tons or thereabouts; and that she was a prize taken in the year 1780, and condemned by a court of admiralty in Philadelphia: And whereas the said Brigantine Gustavus may have belonged to such persons as would be entitled to get her back and restored to them, in virtue of the act of Parliament passed in the 16th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay," &c. &c. As also, of the act of Parliament passed in the 17th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for enabling the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain to grant commissions to the commanders of private ships and vessels employed in trade, or retained in his Majesty's service, to take and make prize of all such ships and vessels, and their cargoes as are therein mentioned, for a limited time:" This public intimation is made, in order that if any person or persons have any right or title to the property of the said brigantine Gustavus, before condemnation in the rebel court of Admiralty in Philadelphia, they may have an opportunity to claim from the owners of the Lively privateer in the said High Court of Admiralty of Scotland, the said brigantine Gustavus and her pertinents, or the value thereof, caution being found in the books of the High Court of Admiralty to that purpose. Apply to the clerk of Court, or to Mr William Richardson, one of the procurators before the said High Court of Admiralty.

JAMES PIRIE, Dept. Clk.

#### SEAMEN and LANDMEN WANTED.



**THE LIVELY PRIVATEER, WILLIS MACHELL** Commander, mounting 18 carriage guns, having returned to Leith with three rich American prizes, is now getting ready for sea with all expedition, and will soon sail to finish her cruise, in company with THE YOUNG LIVELY PRIVATEER, mounting 12 carriage guns.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted. And as the Captain's information regarding American vessels, &c. requires his proceeding to a certain station with all possible dispatch, great encouragement is giving by the Captains on board, and Messrs. Ramfay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few OFFICERS are also wanted.



**T**O be SOLD, at the house of James Stewart vintner in Greenock, betwixt the hours of twelve and two, on Friday the 12th current, The Snow ROBERT, Russian built, eighteen months old; dimensions, about 60 feet keel, 20 feet beam, and 12 feet hold; is well constructed for the Baltic trade, and will carry a great load on an easy draught of water. She is remarkably well found in all kinds of materials.

For inventory and conditions of sale, apply to Johnston, Armstrong, and Co, Greenock.

**Three, Four, or Five Thousand Pounds Sterling**  
**W**ANTED to BORROW at Martinmas first, upon heritable security, over an estate that is free of all incumbrances.  
**ALSO WANTED to BORROW** betwixt and Martinmas next, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling upon heritable security.  
For particulars, apply to John Tawfe writer, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

#### SALE OF CHAISES AND HORSES.

**T**O be SOLD, by public roup, at the house of George Warden stabler in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 10th day of October, at four o'clock afternoon precisely.

**Two neat light POST CHAISES, one of which lately made, with TEN POST HORSES,** the property of an innkeeper in the country, given up business.

Any person who inclines to purchase the whole, or any part thereof privately before the day of sale, may apply to Archibald Miller and Co, coachmakers, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, at INCHDARNIE, parish of Kinglassie and shire of Fife, upon Tuesday the 23d day of October 1781,

**S**UNDRY fine Horses and Mares, and a variety of Young Fillies, of the best kinds; and in particular a Pair of Black Mares, with long tails, fit for a carriage; as also sundry Milk Cows, Queys, and Calves, and one year-old Bull, all of the best kinds, with some Sheep, Lambs, and fat Cattle; as also a large quantity of Hay, and sundry parcels of Oats, Barley, and Pease, with their Fodder, and a variety of Labouring Utensils.

The roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon.—The ordinary credit will be given.

The particular articles that are to be sold will be shown by Adam Hutton, overseer at Inchdarnie.

#### FARMS near DUNBAR.

**T**O be LET for 19 or 21 years, The Farm of BRUNT and RED-PATHNEUCK, lying within the parishes of Dunbar and Spott, and consisting of about 500 English acres, part arable and part flock-rake. The entry to the houses, yards, and grags to be at Whitfunday next 1782, and to the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground that year.

Likewise to be LET together with the said farm or separately, as offerers shall incline, the small Store-farm of BOONSLEE, lying within the parish of Spott, having a right of pasturage upon the common of Dunbar. To be entered to at Whitfunday 1783.

Proposals for these two farms, either together or separately, which are to be let free of thirlage, may be given in to Mr William Ker at Broomlands, near Kelfo, or Mr Robert Tait at Braxmouth, near Dunbar; and such offers as are not accepted shall be kept secret, if desired.

#### FARM IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1781,

**T**HE large Farm of FINGASK, in the parish of Rhynd, and shire of Perth, lying mostly to a south exposure; the lands on the high ground being of a sweet mellow nature, fit for barley, clover, and turnip, or indeed any other crops; that below of rich carse grounds, proper for wheat and bean crops. There are about seventy acres Scots of this kind of low ground, which have never yet been ploughed, lying well and conveniently for bringing lime by water within half a mile of that part of the farm. There are a good many ditches already made towards inclosing it, which will make the design of inclosing the whole more easy, and sooner effected. And towards bringing in the 70 acres, it is proposed that the proprietor give a certain allowance for lime, which, at communing, will be further explained.—There is a very good house lately repaired for the tenant; and, besides an easy communication by water with Dundee or Leith, the farm lies within about three miles of Perth, both for a market and purchasing dung. Part of the ground is under summer fallow this year, and part is laid down with clover, &c. for the convenience of the entering tenant.

Andrew Davidson writer in Perth will find a person to show the premises, and take any proposals that may be made, or the proprietor at Kemback, by Cupar in Fife.

#### By Adjournment.

**T**O be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of November 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

**I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN,** lying in the united parishes of Clotburn and Dalreana, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

**II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH,** lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.

There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campol and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when laid set, was 221 l. 3 s. 6 d. ster. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Brechholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rental, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farguharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

#### By Adjournment, and Upset Price fixed.

**T**O be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Monday the 19th day of November 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

**The Lands and Estate of CARGEN,** lying in the parish of Traquair, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three measured miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 720 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, ash, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Slutch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the estate previous to Whitfunday last was about 677 l. Owing to some of the farms being set from that term for one year, or short endurances, and under restrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitfunday last is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of subject-superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 625 l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cess, with a l. 8 s. 10 d. of stipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 6 d. of school salary.—The tithes were valued in 1755, and the baron has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upset price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is Twelve thousand Pounds.

**ALSO, to be SOLD,** time and place foresaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and stewartry foresaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upset price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh.

No. 93

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**T**HE parish with son well q. in. The monuments 50 l. Sterl. mit proper John M. next. But Ministry.

From the

To his E. General May WE,

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